TL 4283

CIDAC
Centro de Documentação

ASSOCIAÇÃO DE AMIZADE
PORTUGAL — TIMOR LESTE
R. Pinheiro Chagas, 77-2.º E.
1000 LISBOA — PORTUGAL

97th Congress
2d Session } JOINT COMMITTEE PRINT

COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES FOR 1981

REPORT

SUBMITTED TO THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AND THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
U.S. SENATE

BY THE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTIONS 116(d) AND 502B(b) OF THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961, AS AMENDED

FEBRUARY 1982

Printed for the use of the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives and the Senate respectively

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
89-510 O WASHINGTON: 1982

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

INDONESIA

Indonesia, the world's fifth most populous nation, contains a wide diversity of ethnic, social, linguistic, religious and geographic groups. The government stresses national unity through a secular political philosophy. The themes of public policy emphasize independence, economic development, public order and nationalism.

Indonesia became an independent constitutional democracy in 1945. In 1965, an unsuccessful attempt by the Indonesian Communist Party to seize power resulted in significant social disruption and violence. Memories of the events of that time significantly color Indonesian attitudes toward acceptable limits of political dissent. Indonesia currently has a limited representative government dominated by the military. Two of the three national elections since independence have been held by the current government. The next national parliamentary elections are scheduled for May 1982, and presidential elections for 1983.

During 1981, there were positive human rights developments in a number of areas. The proliferation of groups concerned with focusing more public attention throughout Indonesia on the preservation and improvement of civil and human rights, first noted in 1980, continued. Contributing to this process, a revised criminal procedures code which replaces a 134 year old Dutch colonial code was promulgated December 31, 1981. The government permitted the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to visit prisoners tried and sentenced for involvement in the abortive communist coup d'etat of 1965. Based on presidential decrees, the process of according citizenship papers or naturalization to previously stateless members of the Chinese minority continued. With the end of the emergency situation in East Timor, relief operations by international voluntary agencies were phased out and the emphasis switched to economic development and tracing of missing persons. The government continued its development program in this historically under-developed area. The Indonesian government continues to provide one of the region's two processing centers for Indochinese refugees, and to date has accepted over 66,000 for first asylum, pending their resettlement in third countries. The economic growth rate for Indonesia in 1981 was estimated at an impressive 8 percent, although Indonesia remains a poor country with significant income distribution and unemployment problems.

Restrictions on political expression, however, remain and there is concern among human rights groups over government powers of detention without trial. Much of the current international interest in human rights in Indonesia is focused on allegations of abuses in East Timor. These include allegations of disappearances, killings, and large scale detentions. The Indonesian government denies that abuses have occurred, and it is difficult to independently confirm or deny those allegations.

1. Respect for the Integrity of the Person, Including Freedom from:

a. Torture

Indonesia's legal codes make no specific reference to torture or cruel punishment. According to human rights lawyers, the legal restriction against it is derived through legal inter-

pretation of the "presumption of innocence" clause in chapter 1 or paragraph 8, law 14 of 1970. Some former detainees and their lawyers have over the years alleged beatings and other abuse of accused criminals and of some political dissidents, particularly alleged PKI (Indonesian Communist Party) members and extremist Muslims.

Over the past year, the press aired charges of torture of accused persons, primarily by the police, in criminal cases, resulting in death in at least two instances. As these cases were reported, they attracted community and high-level official attention, and the commander of the national police, a four-star police general, publicly voiced concern and ordered investigations. Widespread publicity given to the charges and admonitions and disciplinary warnings by the police commander are thought to have had a salutary effect in inhibiting potential police abuses. A "Year of Development" for the national police was decreed in 1981, and significant portions of a greatly increased police budget were devoted to enhancing police awareness of citizens' rights in connection with the promulgation of the revised criminal procedures code.

Since 1978, Minister of Defense Jusuf has taken a strong position against abuses of prisoners and has suggested reform measures aimed at protecting the rights of detainees. There has been greater public attention to allegations of wrongdoing, and International Red Cross inspections of prisons have continued. Some of the old detention centers in Jakarta have been closed.

In 1981, Jakarta saw the voluntary formation of the first private prisoners' aid societies, and increased interest in the welfare of prisoners was expressed by the national legislature.

Indonesian human rights groups believe the trend toward better treatment of prisoners continues. They credit the public statements of General Jusuf and other key officials with sensitizing lower ranking officials in this regard. Lapses in treatment of prisoners do occur, however, and there are variations in attitudes by locality, particularly in the more remote provinces. There have been occasional allegations of torture of persons imprisoned in East Timor, but no documented cases.

b. Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Overcrowded conditions, minimal food, inadequate prison budgets and occasional mixing of political detainees with ordinary criminals have given rise to charges of abuse. Student detainees generally enjoy special facilities, as do certain other classes of political prisoners. Separate detention facilities are maintained for women.

There have also been allegations of inhumane treatment of prisoners in detention camps in East Timor. The Indonesian government does not yet permit Red Cross inspection of detainee centers in East Timor.

There have been no reported incidents of summary execution over the past year. Capital punishment is implemented sparingly. In December 1981, President Suharto commuted to life imprisonment (with the possibility of parole) the death sentences of the two most prominent individuals convicted of involvement in the abortive communist coup attempt of 1965, former foreign minister Subandrio and

ex-Air Force chief of staff Omar Dhani. At least 20 persons, sentenced to death for their involvement in the coup attempt, remain in prison with their sentences held in abeyance. Traditional Islamic corporal punishments are not permitted under Indonesian law.

c. Disappearances

Continuing concern has been expressed about reported disappearances of persons in East Timor. Amnesty International has focused its attentions on several specific cases, alleging that some of those reported as missing were subsequently killed by Indonesian forces. Some of the persons alleged to have disappeared by Amnesty International and others have been located in other parts of East Timor, but many cases remain unresolved. There have also been unsubstantiated allegations of killings of innocent persons in connection with Indonesian anti-guerilla operations in the province in mid-1981. In June 1981, the ICRC was permitted to establish an operation in East Timor, in conjunction with the Indonesian Red Cross, aimed at tracing missing persons based on inquiries by relatives.

Elsewhere, as a result of charges brought by Indonesian human rights groups, there have been substantial disclosures of the names of prisoners who are alleged members of extremist Muslim groups classified by the government as subversive. Trials of these persons continued, and others were released for lack of evidence. During the year the national police commander several times publicized his instructions to police that all arrests should be reported as soon as practicable to relatives of the accused.

d. Arbitrary Arrest and Imprisonment

The rights of habeas corpus, bail bonding and legal counsel, are included in the new criminal procedures code promulgated in December 1981, but they do not apply in cases involving alleged subversion or corruption. Political detentions of indefinite duration reportedly continue, but details on current cases are lacking.

Under criminal law procedures in use prior to the promulgation of the new code, police could detain and investigate suspects for 20 days, prosecutors could detain suspects for 30 days, and the court could authorize extension of this period every 30 days for a period of up to one year.

This does not apply to security and subversion cases, for which the period of detention has no legal limit.

The Indonesian government has detained opposition students and their advisors, other political activists, and persons accused of corruption. A few have been brought to trial under existing legal codes, most have been released after questioning, and others have been detained for periods of up to fifteen years without charges. During the past few years, detentions fell into two groups: students and opposition leaders arrested during the protests surrounding the electoral process in 1977/78, and suspected Muslim extremists believed to have instigated or participated in illegal anti-government activities or ensuing acts of violence or criminal acts such as robbery and murder. Thirty-five students were tried and sentenced for their role in the 1977/78 protests. Only a few received sentences greater than five years, and most have already been released. Muslim extremists are frequently detained in remote provinces and there are no good estimates of the total number of such detainees.

All political prisoners detained in connection with the failed 1965 coup d'etat, with the exception of several hundred persons tried and convicted of specific criminal offenses, were released by December 1979. While questions concerning conditions of the released political prisoners are not a public issue in Indonesia, consideration of their status and efforts to reintegrate them into society are of concern to some foreign and domestic humanitarian organizations. Objection has been raised to the fact that the identification cards of ex-prisoners, while similar to those required of all Indonesians, carry special identifiable markings and that, reportedly, in some parts of the country former prisoners are periodically required to report to government authorities and to report their movements. Of more concern are limitations on employment opportunities for former prisoners. By government edict they may not join the civil service, the armed forces, or be employed by "essential industries." There is still no central authority concerned with collecting information on the welfare of ex-prisoners. Reports on them are, therefore, impressionistic, based on limited or skewed samples, but it is thought that the percentage of former prisoners who are unemployed is higher than for the bulk of the population, and that other social opportunities open to them remain more limited. There are unconfirmed reports that discrimination has extended to their families, who have also been denied educational and employment opportunities.

Allegations of arbitrary arrest in East Timor fall into two categories: persons arrested and detained in prisons on the island of Timor and persons allegedly detained on the island of Atauro, located just off the north coast of Timor. According to best estimates, 300-400 are currently imprisoned on Timor. This includes both criminals and persons accused of association with the Fretilin movement. Many of the latter have been transferred to Atauro over the past year.

ATAURO

In addition to this group, a number of persons suspected by the Indonesian government of being Fretilin members or sympathizers have allegedly been detained and sent to Atauro as a result of Indonesian anti-querilla operations in the province in the summer of 1981. There have been no visits by international agency personnel to Atauro so assessments of either the numbers of individuals detained there or the conditions of their detentions are difficult to make. Estimates of the total number of detainees on Atauro, which come mostly from critics of the Indonesian government, have varied widely, up to a figure of 10,000.

OPSA

At least two Timorese assemblymen, who wrote a letter to President Suharto in June 1981 accusing the military of human rights abuses in East Timor, were reportedly detained by the Indonesian government in mid-November. The best available evidence indicates all were released by the ~~end~~ of December 1981.

detained

e. Denial of Fair Public Trial

Paragraph 17 of chapter 11, law 14 of 1970 states: "Court investigation sessions are open to the public unless regulated separately by the law." This applies only to courts of first instance, not to appeals courts, where hearings are conducted primarily on the basis of legal briefs, with no personal appearances. The regulations implementing the law cited above have never been issued. It, therefore, has been left to the discretion of judges to decide when court sessions should be closed in the reported interest of national security, public order or propriety. In practice,

most trials are open. There have been occasional complaints, however, that in the past, particularly in some security and political cases, public attendance was discouraged by the requirement that those wishing to attend register and sign their names.

In recent years, it has become common practice for suspects and detainees to be provided in most cases with legal counsel, although there is no obligatory right to counsel under current law except in instances of capital offenses. The Indonesian Bar Association advocates enhancement of civil and humanitarian rights and has facilitated the establishment of legal aid societies in most major cities. These societies are permitted to advertise publicly. Farmers increasingly have sought legal aid in land disputes involving government and local land owners. There are only 500 attorneys registered with the bar (in a population of 140 million). Anyone with a college degree, however, can serve as a defense attorney.

Citizens and civil rights organizations have charged in the past that fair trials have been denied because of corruption within the ranks of the judiciary. In February there were changes in the leadership of the administration of the judicial system, with the former Minister of Justice being appointed Chief Justice, the former Attorney General taking the Justice Ministry and a former Cabinet Secretary assuming the position of Attorney General. The three officials at the outset declared their joint intention to reform the judiciary, and since they have taken office over 20 judges, at various judiciary levels, have either been suspended, tried, or sentenced. This process continues and has generally gained the respect and approbation of the legal community.

f. Invasion of the Home

Judicial warrants for searches of private property are required except in cases of action by security agents or in cases of economic crime and corruption, but it is difficult to ascertain the degree to which this requirement is respected.

Forced entry by security authorities has been alleged in the past, but no cases have come to light this year. There have been no known cases of "bugging," demolition or sealing of doors and windows. One human rights organization, however, contends that cases of "bugging" are quite common, but they lack evidence to substantiate such claims.

2. Respect for Civil and Political Liberties, Including:

a. Freedom of Speech, Press, Religion and Assembly

Article 28 of Indonesia's 1945 constitution states that freedom of association and assembly, of expressing thoughts orally and in writing, shall be prescribed by statute. Religious freedom is more specifically guaranteed in article 29, paragraph 2, of the constitution, which says that the state shall guarantee freedom to every resident to adhere to his religion.

The press is carefully controlled in Indonesia, and an implicit system of "self censorship," with journalists and publishers recognizing the limits of permissibility, generally prevails. Journalists complain, however, that in some instances they are instructed by government officials by telephone concerning newsworthy developments which are

embargoed. During 1981, articles pertaining to some activities of political oppositionists were discouraged. The government also initially banned press coverage of the hijacking of an Indonesian airliner from Sumatra to Thailand and of violent social disorders in East Java -- resulting in the blacking out of two full pages of one of the leading domestic news magazines, for the first time in that journal's history. The government is, furthermore, sensitive to foreign press coverage of Indonesian developments, and this has led to its refusal to extend residence permits for foreign journalists in some instances.

The government exercises censorship prerogatives over foreign films and publications. Readers thus occasionally find portions inked out of magazines and newspapers from abroad. Communist writings are prohibited, as are lurid magazines or pictures. While the government has permitted former political prisoners to publish articles in leading magazines and newspapers, in May 1981, it banned and confiscated two recently published books written by novelist Pramoedya Ananta Toer, because of putative Marxist content. A political prisoner from 1966-79 and a 10-year inmate of Buru Island, Toer is considered by some to be Indonesia's leading novelist.

Generally there is little government interference with academic inquiry, although increasing controls are exerted during periods of political sensitivity, such as the forthcoming general elections. In September, six well-known academics and intellectual figures were disinvited from participation in a conference of the National Academy of Sciences. Some academics involved with political oppositionist activities also claim they have been harassed in the pursuit of their professions.

Limits on freedom of assembly are imposed by government policy. Nevertheless, some opposition can be expressed. Opposition elements continued to use parliamentary legal procedures and publications to register protests about policies and leaders, and labor and farm representatives petitioned to the parliament concerning alleged government abuses on various levels.

Indonesia is a secular state, and its constitution provides for religious tolerance. Although the Indonesian population is overwhelmingly Islamic, no particular discrimination is directed against those of other faiths, and a number of members of the minority religions rank high in government councils. Despite government policies designed to promote religious tolerance, traditional tensions between the Muslim community and other religious sects occasionally resurface.

There is a considerable body of Indonesian law designed to protect the rights of the individual worker, and certain types of trade union activity are permitted. By law, any employer with 25 or more employees must recognize and negotiate with them as a trade union upon worker demand. The results of these negotiations are the collective labor agreements, the number of which has grown enormously: in mid-1981, there were 1,380 registered with the government while in 1975, there were 30. Even where there is no union, companies are required, after consultation with the employees, to post written regulations covering labor matters. The partial right to strike (and to lock-out) exists in the private sectors, except in those industries which the government considers "vital." It is government policy to intervene in labor disputes before they reach a strike/lock-out confrontation. When serious labor unrest/disagreement

occurs, the government may mediate directly or the matter can be referred to a special series of labor courts. Only when all remedies have failed may a strike be declared legal. Illegal or non-legal strikes do occur, usually over wages but sometimes over working conditions. According to a senior trade unionist, no striker or strike leader has been jailed for involvement in an illegal strike. Low level police harassment does occur.

Employees of the government and government-owned industries are not permitted to unionize but can affiliate with a government employees association which has branches in most government offices. Government employees cannot strike or engage in collective bargaining.

In 1978, the government inaugurated a mandatory social insurance program providing for workers' accident and life insurance and for a savings scheme, a "provident fund." By mid-1980, over 1 million employees were covered. Individual workers' rights against arbitrary dismissal are established by Indonesian labor laws. There is strong enforcement of legislation in the job security area.

Organized in 1973 with the encouragement of the government, the National Trade Union Federation is one of the few broad-based mass organizations in Indonesia and it is composed of 21 industrial unions in the private sector. Government figures estimate trade union membership at 2.7 million in mid-1981. A 1977 government decree authorized check-off, but the system is not widespread and is not a significant source of union funding.

While many senior trade unionists are active politically in their personal capacities, the trade union movement itself is not officially aligned with any political party or grouping.

b. Freedom of Movement Within the Country, Foreign Travel, Emigration and Repatriation

Exit permits are required of persons leaving the country, but they are usually obtainable without difficulty upon presentation of identification papers and fee payment. There has been some criticism of alleged government denial of exit permits to leading members of opposition groups. At mid-year, there was a flurry of charges concerning an existing and extensive "black list" of persons prohibited from traveling abroad. The immigration director general promised to review the matter, which, according to the press, he said had been instituted under the "old order" government of the late President Sukarno. Results of the review, however, have not been disclosed. East Timorese seeking to leave Indonesia frequently encounter difficulties in obtaining exit permits.

The government requires a permit to change residence, primarily to control the further movement of population from the rural areas into the already overcrowded cities. Permits reportedly are not difficult to obtain for persons able to prove that they have employment in the city. Former detainees are free to travel domestically, but are required to notify authorities of travel outside their home areas. There have been charges from abroad that former political detainees associated with the 1965 coup attempt have been forced to participate in government transmigration programs to outer islands. However, there are no proven cases and there is some indication that government policy is to discourage congregations of ex-political prisoners in transmigration centers.

Travel between East Timor and other parts of Indonesia is restricted and a government permit is required to leave East Timor. There are also some restrictions on movement within Timor. There is, however, evidence of increased freedom of movement in the fact that people in certain settlements have been given official permission to travel, on a regular basis, to other locations in order to receive medical treatment or to obtain food. Also, people in the overcrowded Uatolari area have begun moving back into the nearby mountain area where their agricultural land is located. In general, freedom of movement has been greater in the more secure western districts of the province, but developments in Uatolari indicate that the situation is easing in the eastern part of the island as well.

One thousand five hundred and sixty-five Portuguese citizens were repatriated from East Timor in 1976 following the integration of the province into Indonesia. Indonesia has stated its willingness to allow 3,200 additional Portuguese citizens to be repatriated if Portugal agrees, but efforts to deal with this problem through diplomatic intermediaries (Indonesia and Portugal have no relations) have thus far not been successful. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has obtained approval for the repatriation to Portugal of 72 persons (32 separate cases) to be reunited with first degree relatives (husbands and wives or parents and children). Thirteen of the 32 cases have been repatriated and two others have changed their minds about leaving East Timor. An additional case was resolved when the two persons involved departed on their own outside ICRC auspices. The remaining cases are still awaiting repatriation. In the interim, four new cases were submitted to the Indonesian authorities for approval in June 1981. A separate repatriation effort by the ICRC involving 12 families of Cape Verdian origin has been approved by the Indonesian government. Their departure is now dependent on acceptance by the government of Cape Verde. There is also an agreement between Indonesia and Australia for the repatriation of Timorese with relatives in Australia. Six hundred and thirteen persons have been identified for this program and 352 have left Indonesia as of November 25, 1981. Over 600 additional persons originating from East Timor have emigrated to Australia on an individual basis since July 1980. In general, however, movement on the repatriation front has been slow over the past year. Six of the families in the ICRC program and 47 persons in the Australian program have left Indonesia since October 15, 1980, when data was collected for last year's human rights report.

A few Indonesians remain in communist countries where they chose to reside after the 1965 upheaval. Permission from the government must be obtained through Indonesian embassies abroad for them to return home. Such permission is being determined on a case-by-case basis.

Women generally are treated the same as men in matters of internal or foreign travel, emigration or repatriation.

The Indochinese refugee camp on Indonesia's Galang Island has been developed by the government and United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) into an excellent refugee facility. In addition to accepting over 60,000 first asylum Indochinese refugees since 1975 pending their resettlement in third countries, the Indonesian government has provided one of the region's two processing centers to hold refugees transferred from camps in other Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, to date principally Thailand, where pressure has been heaviest. The transfer of refugees from Thailand to Galang began

in July 1980, and is continuing consistent with available space. No Vietnamese refugees are known to have been pushed off Indonesian shores. Indonesia has not accepted any Vietnamese for permanent settlement.

c. Freedom to Participate in the Political Process

Indonesia has a limited representative government dominated by the military. All adult citizens except prisoners and members of the armed forces are enfranchised, and a specific number of seats in parliament are reserved for appointed members of the armed forces. Elections for parliament (DPR) are held every five years, with the next election scheduled for May 1982. The president is elected by an assembly (MPR), consisting of the parliament plus an equal number of appointed members in a special sitting every five years. The next is set for 1983. The 1975 law on political parties limits the number to three: a Muslim party, an association of former nationalist and Christian parties, and the government-sponsored party or "functional group" (GOLKAR). Because of its government affiliation, the latter has certain advantages in presenting its policies and views. It won the 1971 election with 62.8 percent of the vote and the 1977 election with 62.1 percent.

Political activity by the parties in the period between elections is centered largely on the national and regional legislative bodies because of a prohibition on operations at the village level. This restriction is lifted during the election campaign. Government regulations during the 1977 election limited the freedom of all three political groups to criticize each other and government policy. The communist party and a Muslim party involved in separatist revolts during the 1950's have been banned. Members of the former and some leaders of the latter are not allowed to run for office.

An informal 50-man opposition group consisting of retired military officers, some elements of the Muslim community and former student leaders, formed in early 1980, continues its activities and efforts to influence the parliament by submitting petitions critical of government leadership.

Although Indonesian women traditionally are important income earners for their families and modern legislation guarantees them equal treatment, they are still not fully represented in the decision-making structure or the modernization process. There has been improved participation of women's groups in development-related projects involving nutrition, family planning, and home economics. However, no woman has held a full cabinet portfolio since 1966. Although well represented in the professions (academic, judicial and medical), they hold only one ambassadorship, and no governorships or top offices in the national and local assemblies or national and provincial government.

At the rural level women are losing traditional economic pursuits, but are not being included in adoption of modern techniques. While Indonesia has comprehensive labor legislation to protect female wage earners, women do not receive equal pay for equal work, partly because there is no minimum wage law, and also because women are restricted from holding certain jobs in industry.

The Javanese, who comprise about forty-five percent of the total population, have a preeminent role in the country's political leadership as a result of historical and cultural factors. Other ethnic groups are represented at the highest levels of government, but the majority of non-Javanese

ethnic groups are somewhat under-represented in the mid and lower levels of the military and bureaucracy. There is deep resentment of the Chinese minority which plays a disproportionately large role in the nation's economy. This racial tension periodically is translated into anti-Chinese violence such as occurred in central Java in November 1980.

3. Government Attitude and Record Regarding International and Non-governmental Investigation of Alleged Violations of Human Rights

The government accepts a program of visitations by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to prisons and detention centers, and during 1981 permitted visits to the estimated 300 individuals sentenced for complicity in the abortive communist coup d'etat of 1965. Discussions for a survey of human rights conditions by the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), initiated in 1980, however, made no apparent progress. In recent years, Amnesty International representatives have been refused access to Indonesia because of the government's disagreement with findings of Amnesty International's reports.

Large scale relief efforts in East Timor by the ICRC and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) have been phased out as a result of improved economic conditions on the island. ICRC continues to operate programs in East Timor with the Indonesian Red Cross and the ICRC Jakarta representative has unrestricted access to the province to oversee these activities. CRS has received approval to begin an agricultural development project in East Timor, with unrestricted access to the area for the project manager. It was reported in December 1981 that the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) will be permitted to operate a program in East Timor beginning in early 1982. Overall, however, the government has been more restrictive in granting access to East Timor by outside observers during the past year than in 1980.

For the past 10 years, a private Jakarta-based legal aid institute (LBH) has contested human rights violations by defending or representing aggrieved parties in open court and through stimulating press attention and discussion. In 1981, the LBH issued the second in what is now considered an annual series of reports, concerning human rights in Indonesia during 1980, to the acclaim of wide elements of the press, the parliament, and society in general.

Indonesia is not party to any of the United Nations human rights treaties except for the U.N. Convention on the Political Rights of Women, which it ratified in 1958. Although it is not party to the U.N. protocol relating to the status of refugees, it nonetheless has been generous in providing first asylum to Indochinese refugees. At its 1981 session, the U.N. Commission on Human Rights decided to discontinue its examination of the human rights situation in Indonesia under the Commission's confidential 1503 procedures.

United Nations resolutions have been adopted in recent years, contrary to Indonesian efforts, expressing deep concern over the situation in East Timor and reaffirming the right of the people of East Timor to self-determination.

4. Economic and Social Circumstances

Inflation, at a crippling 640 percent in 1966, has averaged in the 10-15 percent range for the past five years; President Suharto noted during his independence day address that the inflation rate for the first seven months of 1981 was only 5.4 percent. Since 1974, real economic growth has averaged about 7.6 percent annually.

The infant mortality rate has improved from 159 per 1000 in 1960 to 126 in 1970 and 120 in 1979. Life expectancy at birth, 39 years in 1960 and 46.7 in 1970, was 53 years in 1979. Current per capita income has been raised to an estimated $431, from $80 in 1960.

Population pressure, insufficient food production, inadequate employment opportunities and landlessness are probably the greatest constraints on the ability of the economy to satisfy basic needs and improve income distribution. In 1970, 28 percent of the urban population and 51 percent of the rural lived below the absolute poverty level. The island of Java has approximately 80 million people and one of the highest population density rates in the world; 53 percent of rural families on Java are landless. Indonesia's family planning program has lowered birth rates and reduced population growth to less than two percent. It is also seeking to reduce Java's population pressures and to increase agricultural production through an accelerated transmigration program to the outer islands; 4.9 percent of the budget is devoted to manpower and transmigration.

Agricultural output has increased by about 3.8 percent annually during the past decade, one of the best agricultural performances of any major developing country. The percentage of caloric supply available for consumption relative to nutritional requirements has risen from 89 in 1960 to 92 in 1970 to 105 in 1979. As a result of rising consumption, however, Indonesia remains a large grain importer, especially of rice, despite increased agricultural production. During the past few years, the government increasingly has stressed non-rice production, particularly in areas not suited to rice cultivation. In the current budget, 14.7 percent is devoted to agriculture and irrigation, an increase of 2.7 percent from the previous year.

The percentage of the population with access to safe water has risen from 3 to 12 from 1970 to 1979. In the fiscal 1981 budget, 2.8 percent was devoted to low-cost housing. Wide income disparities remain, however, and studies by both government and private experts point to the need to increase the income of the rural and urban poor.

The adult literacy rate is 65 percent, increased from 39 in 1960, 56.6 in 1970 and 62 percent in 1979. Primary school enrollment has increased from 71 percent in 1960 to 78 percent in 1970 to 94 percent in 1979, and consideration is being given to making primary education compulsory. In higher education, the trend is to increase agricultural and rural studies and, especially, to train mid-level technicians. In the current budget, 11.4 percent is devoted to education and culture.

Development has been hindered by limited availability of qualified medical personnel and health facilities. The ratio of physicians per capita has, however, increased from 1:41,000 in 1960 to 1:12,000 today, with over 1,000 doctors being graduated each year. The number of regional health centers, maternal child health centers and polyclinics has been increasing, and there are now over 4,300 public health centers throughout the country, with at least one in every sub-district, about 50 percent of which are staffed with at least one physician.

U.S.OVERSEAS —LOANS AND GRANTS— OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S.FISCAL YEARS - MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

COUNTRY: INDONESIA

	1979	1980	1981
I.ECON. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	191.3	196.4	130.0
LOANS.....	160.4	150.9	78.9
GRANTS.....	30.9	45.5	51.1
A.AID	95.0	82.7	68.8
LOANS.....	71.7	54.6	33.9
GRANTS.....	23.3	28.1	34.9
(SEC.SUPP.ASSIST.)...	0.0	0.0	0.0
B.FOOD FOR PEACE.....	96.2	113.7	61.2
LOANS.....	88.7	96.3	45.0
GRANTS.....	7.5	17.4	16.2
TITLE I-TOTAL.....	88.7	96.3	45.0
REPAY. IN $-LOANS.....	88.7	96.3	45.0
PAY. IN FOR. CURR.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
TITLE II-TOTAL.....	7.5	17.4	16.2
E.RELIEF.EC.DEV & WFP.	2.4	6.0	7.7
VOL.RELIEF AGENCY.....	5.1	11.4	8.5
C.OTHER ECON. ASSIST...	0.1	0.0	0.0
LOANS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
GRANTS.....	0.1	0.0	0.0
PEACE CORPS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
NARCOTICS.....	0.1	0.0	0.0
OTHER.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
II.MIL. ASSIST.-TOTAL...	34.8	33.1	32.2
LOANS.....	32.0	30.0	30.0
GRANTS.....	2.8	3.1	2.2
A.MAP GRANTS.....	0.8	1.5	0.4
B.CREDIT SALES-FMS....	32.0	30.0	30.0
C.INTL MIL.ED.TRNG....	2.0	1.6	1.8
D.TRAN-EXCESS STOCK...	0.0	0.0	0.0
E.OTHER GRANTS.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
III.TOTAL ECON. & MIL...	226.1	229.5	162.2
LOANS.....	192.4	180.9	108.9
GRANTS.....	33.7	48.6	53.3
OTHER US LOANS.....	10.9	97.5	0.0
EX-IM BANK LOANS.....	8.7	97.5	0.0
ALL OTHER.....	2.2	0.0	0.0

ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

	1979	1980	1981	1946-81
TOTAL.....	1141.3	1040.9	1013.2	6395.2
IBRD	803.0	572.0	667.0	3790.9
IFC	0.0	70.3	0.0	130.7
IDA	138.0	162.0	0.0	930.3
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	129.3	230.8	334.7	1355.3
AFDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
UNDP	16.0	5.8	11.5	92.5
OTHER-UN	55.0	0.0	0.0	95.5
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0